

Opioid Related Overdose Reversal

The board recognizes that the opioid epidemic is a public health crisis and access to opioid-related overdose reversal medication can be life-saving. The district has authority to obtain and maintain opioid overdose reversal medication either through a standing order, prescribed and dispensed according to RCW 69.41.095(5), or through one or more donation sources. To assist a person at risk of experiencing an opioid-related overdose, the district will seek to obtain and maintain at least one set of opioid overdose reversal medication doses at Curtis Junior and Curtis Senior High Schools.

If the district documents a good faith effort to obtain and maintain opioid overdose reversal medication through a donation source, and is unable to do so, the district is exempt from the obligation to have a set of opioid reversal medication doses for each high school.

The following personnel may distribute or administer the school-owned opioid overdose reversal medication to respond to symptoms of an opioid-related overdose:

- A school nurse, and
- Designated trained school personnel

Training for designated school personnel to distribute or administer opioid overdose reversal medication must meet the requirements for training described in the statute and any rules or guidelines for such training adopted by the Office of Superintendent Public Instruction. School nurses and at least one member of each high school's personnel shall be trained to distribute and administer opioid overdose reversal medication.

Opioid overdose reversal medication may be used on school property, including the school building, playground, and school bus, as well as during field trips or sanctioned excursions away from school property. A school nurse or a designated trained responder may carry an appropriate supply of school-owned opioid overdose reversal medication on in-state field trips and sanctioned in-state excursions.

Individuals who have been directly prescribed opioid overdose reversal medication according to RCW 69.41.095 lawfully possess and administer opioid overdose reversal medication, based on their personal prescription. However, such "self-carrying" individuals must notify the principal that they intend to self-carry and show proof of training as verified by a licensed registered professional nurse employed or contracted by the district or participate in district training as specified in the accompanying procedure.

If any type of overdose is suspected, including an opioid related overdose, district staff will call 9-1-1 and alert a first responder. The school nurse or designated trained school personnel will follow the [Washington Department of Health](#) steps for administering naloxone for a suspected opioid related overdose.

Cross References: 3418 - Response to Student Injury or Illness
3416 - Medication at School

Legal References: Chapter 28A.210 RCW – Health Screening and Requirements
Chapter 69.50.315 RCW – Health Screening and Requirements
Chapter 69.50.315 RCW – Drug-related overdose

Management Resources: 2020 - February Issue
OSPI, January 2020, *Opioid Related Overdose Policy Guidelines and Training in the School Setting*

Adoption Date: 11/20
Classification: **Essential**
Revised Dates: